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WINCHESTER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1862.

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From the Independent
FAITH'S REPOSE.

Friend, beneath thy sheltering wing,
In sweet security we rest,
And fear no evil earth can bring,
In life, in death, supremely blest.

For life is good, whose trials few
The most熬 of thy will can ye;
And death is good, that makes us know
The Love Divine that all things sway.

And good it is to bear the cross,
And so'll thy perfect peace to win;
And nought is ill, nor brings us loss,
Nor works us harm, save only sin.

Redeemed from this, we ask no more,
But trust the love that saves to guide;
The grace that yields so rich a store,
Will grant us all we need beside.

W. H. BERLESON.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON

Eustachistic Reception of
Major General Fremont.

His Great Speech in Favor of the
Immediate Abolition of Slavery.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The reception of Major General John C. Fremont at Tremont Temple last evening was in every respect one of the grandest ovations ever accorded to any man by the people of Boston. The name of the gallant Pathfinder of the West, the people's candidate for the Presidency in 1856, is a household word in thousands of New England homes, and the spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome of the masses who gathered to listen to his voice last evening, attest the fact that the hearts of the people beat warmly in sympathy with the gallant Fremont.

Tremont Temple was thronged with an immense crowd long before the hour announced for the meeting, and thousands outside, unable to gain admission, waited in anxious expectation for a glimpse at the General.

The Germania Band occupied the gallery of the Temple and enlivened the meeting with their patriotic airs. At 25 minutes before 8 o'clock, Gen. Fremont entered, and took a seat upon the platform, accompanied by Major Haskell, Capt. Nichols, Capt. Hamlin, (son of the Vice President,) members of his military staff. In personal appearance Gen. Fremont bears little resemblance to the engravings of him which were so extensively circulated a few years ago. Age has left his mark upon his face, gray hairs have changed somewhat the youthful look, but the old vigor of expression remains the same. Mrs. Fremont occupied a seat in the balcony at the right of the platform, and attracted much attention from those who were aware of her presence.

The applause on the entrance of the General was deafening. Handkerchiefs were waved in clouds, hats thrown up, and cheer followed cheer, terminating with a round of nine given with vigorous effect.

Col. E. G. Parker presided, and introduced the General without remarks.

As the General arose, two magnificent bouquets were thrown

upon the stand, and remained upon the desk during the speech. Gen. Fremont spoke with great deliberation, without notes, as follows:

Speech of General Fremont.

I feel deeply the honor of having been asked to appear before you. I am gratified that you think I can say anything which will aid in the objects of these meetings. But I trust that this object so far as it relates to the enrollment of the volunteers required, has already been attained. The events of the last few weeks have made so apparent the necessity for immediate reinforcements, that I hope nothing else has been needed to procure a prompt response to the call of the Government, and to that mute but strong appeal of your friends in the field, who to-day constitute our bulwark against the surges of rebellion.

The chances of war do not admit of delays. The enemy is pushing it forward with renewed vigor, and the loss of a few weeks, or even a few days, may involve disasters shameful to record and impossible to retrieve. In this condition it will never do to let differences of opinion as to how the war should be carried on interfere with its vigorous prosecution. First fill the ranks and leave to those who stay at home the obligation of shaping the struggle in its proper ends.

But Massachusetts needs no other incitement to her duty than the certainty that she has one to perform. Under this impulse her people will come forward promptly and nobly, as they always have done.

She will be always true, as in this contest she has been poetically true, to her historic record. The infant that here in the "Cradle of Liberty" strangled the serpent, is ready in its manhood to destroy the hydra; and when I see, as I lately have had the opportunity to see, what kind of men they are, each one filling a place in society, instructed, intelligent men, head and supporters of families, contributing by steady labor to the wealth of the State—when I see such men going by thousands and hundreds of thousands to the field, my anxiety is not in regard to the number who go here, but it is that their ready obedience and effecting confidence in the Government will be met by a corresponding care for them in the field, and that these concentrated energies will be directed to results worthy of the sacrifices they are making.

Therefore, I indulge myself in the pleasure of feeling that the objects of this meeting is not so

much to urge the necessity for further troops as to furnish an occasion for encouragement and sympathy to those now leaving for the field—the assemblage of friends on shore to greet the parting ship—and so with a God-speed to them. I turn, with your permission, for a moment to the duties resting upon those of us who, for the time being, are left at home.

I had just now expressed my anxiety that we should obtain property, but their own lives, and the lives of the most dear to them. (At this point Gov. Andrew came upon the platform, and was received with loud cheers.) To them their less never be repaid. How then can such distinctions be entertained? And how can we in making war upon a country protect its vital interests?—separate it into parts, and for the sake of protecting the property of a class forego our greatest advantages? Such a policy would carry within itself the elements of sure defeat and the real Unionists of the South are ready for the sacrifice. Nor do I share in the belief that there is a large body of Unionists in the South. In my individual experience I have found them few, and in the progress of the war they have been fast decreasing. The danger which has attended the avowal of Union sentiments, the uncertainty protection which we have been able to give them, the certain severities of the Confederate Government, the unexpected length to which the rebels have been able to protract the struggle, together with neighborhood friendships and interests, have carried away many who in the beginning maintained their allegiance to the Union. In the whole valley of Virginia I do not remember to have met a Union man, and certainly not one Union woman. This element of their strength must not be underrated. It serves to show how thoroughly the feelings of the South are in this contest, and leaves no doubt as to what will be the training of the growing generation. Not only were the people not desirous of returning into the Union, but they did not entertain the idea in any shape—their only conjectures were as to the manner in which the separation would finally be effected. I do not think that our Northern people realize how many years the South has been preparing for this struggle.

Lord Herbert, when envoy at the Court of France, sent, I think, by Elizabeth—at all events at a time when on the personal relations of ambassadors depended peace or war for their nations—said to the French minister, who had purposely provoked him, that "although ambassador he was not the less a gentleman." He reserved the right when occasion called for it, to act in his broader capacity. So, therefore, a soldier, but not the less a citizen, I will in the little I have to say to you speak my opinion freely but at the same time I will endeavor to do so with the reserve belonging to the last character. I will ask your indulgence if I speak upon a subject about which you are not all equally united, but the proper treatment of which I think equally important with the proper treatment of our forces in the field, and if I speak of myself in connection, it is because in the suggestions I presume to make to you I speak upon my individual experience.

It is urged against summary measures that the liberation of the slaves would be an act of great injustice to the loyal men in the South. But can such a war as this be carried on without sacrifices from the loyal people in every section of the country? The loyalists of the South would be required to contribute a portion of what is held to be property, and for which they would doubtless afterward be remunerated.—Against this the loyal people of